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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Sultan of Morocco has ordered his troops to avenge Prince Mulai's death with all sorts of brutal crimes. - Italy will not withdraw her claims to Massowah. === The receipts of the Irish League are reported to have fallen off lately. ==== Mr. Gladstone has written to Mrs. Mandeville expressing his sympathy with her. === Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, arraigned the Canadian Government for its action in regard to the Fisheries.

Congress .- Both branches in session .- The Senate: Mr. Allison gave a statement of the present state of appropriations in the Senate; Messrs. Hale and Blackburn had a lively personal colloquy in the discussion of the Sundry Civil bill; the Hoar and Edmunds resolution on the Fisheries was agreed to. ____ The House: The report of the Cannon-Bynum controversy in " The Record" was found to be incorrect, and was changed; the bill to provide for fine printing of Government securities and the Oklahoma bill were discussed. === In committee: The Foreign Affairs Committee appointed a sub-committee on the Presi-

dent's message.

Domestic.—The Republican State Convention at Saratoga nominated Warner Miller, of Herkimer, for Governor; S. V. R. Cruger, of New-York, for Lieutenant-Governor: William Rumsey of Bath, for Judge of the Court of Appeals; the platform contained a strong High License plank. Twenty-one new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Jacksonville. three opium smugglers were held in default of \$20,000 bail each at Buffalo, === "Physical Wreck" Black has been prostituting the Pension Bureau to Democratic campaign abuses. President Cleveland has gone on another fishing excursion. ==== Chicago merchants have protested against the railroad discriminations in favor of New-York = Cumberland Co., A.J., has gone "dry" on the temperance issue.

testified against the city before the Commissioners | trolled by the rum power. of Land Appraisal; had his testimony been sustained the city would have had to pay claims amounting to millions, - Many influential Irish-Americans condemned the President's message on the fisheries question. === The Mayor signed the ordinance of the Aldermen requiring the Twenty-third Street Railroad to have conductors on its cars, ==== The New-York ball team was defeated by the Boston nine, 2 to 0. The winners at Monmouth Park were Laredo, Faverdale colt. Los Angeles, Grisette, Rupert, Radiant, Grenadier and Mentmore. = Stocks | tee and in other positions he has labored so generally dull, with a slow appreciation in values,

closing strong. The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 65 1-8.

"When we consider the patronage of this great effice, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of efficience or with a wall bear all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."—(From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any cenuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the ene-term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—(From a speech by the Hen. Al-len G. Thurman; Columbus, Ohio, 1872.

Mayor Hewitt is more amiably disposed toward the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company than the public generally is disposed to It only remains that the campaign shall be be. There is no reason why the company should not put conductors on its cars immediately. Their statement may be received in good faith that they are building two-horse cars and will put them on by December 1, but they should nevertheless be required to furnish conductors without delay. They can afford to do so, and the daily risk to human life which is involved in the present system should not be continued.

General Tracy's speech on taking the chair at the convention yesterday should be employed by the National Committee as a campaign document. It is clear and interesting in style, and as an exposition of the benefits of protection, practically and historically, it has rarely been excelled. The attempts of the Democracy to distract the country's attention from the issue its candidate himself had the audacity to make, were properly resented by inate Hill, the Republican campaign will be General Tracy. They will not be successful, thrown into utter confusion. and the way to make them fail is to meet them at every point. There can be no question but that the Democratic managers are frightened. The hullaballoo they are making over the President's message shows their anxiety to get hold of something that will divert attention from the free-trady question. But, fortunately, they have begun to dodge at too late an

made by our Washington correspondent con- cense agitation in this State will hardly need cerning the partisan use that is being made of to be told this. Governor Hill has incurred the Pension Office. Six or more clerks in the especial odium as the opponent of Temperance

bureau under the direction of Commissioner Black are preparing a campaign document defending the President's pension vetoes. This is a clear offence against the penal clause of the Civil Service law, and every person concerned in the preparation of that document is liable to fine and imprisonment. The penal clauses are intended as well to prevent the solicitation and reception of campaign services High-License bill of last year, but he got his as of money from Government employes, such | cue to do so from the sixty-five Democratic an act of amazing impudence on the part of bill of this year, but if he had done otherwise Commissioner Black to engage Federal clerks in this sort of work, and measures should of the Democratic party.

against Sir Charles Tupper which, we trust, Sir Charles will be able to deny. In a strong. dignified speech to the electors of Ontario, after freely conceding what cannot honestly be disputed, that this country has never entertained the slightest unfriendliness against the Dominion which was not excited by the causelessly hostile conduct of the Canadian Government, Mr. Laurier imputed to Sir Charles the statement that "the Government would find a way to compel the Yankees to grant reciprocity." If Sir Charles used these words, it is nection with the late treaty. Of course, we | all know that Canada's conduct is inspired by a desire to do just what Mr. Laurier says Sir rier's remarks were not delivered in an intemperate style, and they certainly call for a reply from the ex-Commissioner. The impression they will otherwise leave on American minds unate difficulty.

THE RESULT AT SARATOGA. excellent habit of putting its best foot forward when there was most need of doing so. The Convention which has just been held at Saratoga illustrated the truth of this observation. Coming together at a critical time in the party's history, this body of carnest and level-headed Republicans has made excellent use of its opportunities. It has nominated an unusually strong and popular ticket; it has adopted a platform every plank of which is sound and timely; and it has demonstrated that the Republicans of New-York go into the fight united and full of enthusiasm.

In selecting Warner Miller as its candidate for Governor and placing him in the field for that great office by acclamation, the convention simply responded to plainly declared party sentiment. No sooner had the question of candidates been reached, early in the summer, than from all parts of the State came the suggestion that Mr. Miller should head the ticket. The suggestion met with the general approval, and long before the delegates assembled it had acquired the force of a party mandate. Nor was it strange that this should have been so. The Republican masses had become well acquainted with Mr. Miller's character and public career. and their demand for his nomination attested the confidence which he had inspired in his party associates. He has held a number of leading public offices, has rendered good and faithful service in all, and has been as cleanhanded as he has been industrious and efficient. His Republicanism has steadily been of the uncompromising and progressive sort, and he has long been recognized as one of the party's most devoted members. Such a candidate can count not only on the full Republican vote, but on the support of all patriotic citizens who derban.-Complaint is made that sire to see the Executive chair worthily filled, Chief Engineer Church, of the new Aqueduct, and who resent the rule of a Governor con-

> The convention was equally fortunate in its choice of candidates for the Lieutenant-Governorship and for the Appeals bench. Colonel S. V. R. Cruger is capable, high-minded and public-spirited. His record is the guarantee that he would fill the office for which he has been named to the general satisfaction. His nomination will be hailed with peculiar pleasure by the Republicans of this city, in whose interests as chairman of the County Commitefficiently. To state that Judge Rumsey is one of the most able and accomplished jurists in the State is to indicate his fitness for the Court of Appeals. He has been a Supreme Court Judge for ten years, has earned the promotion, and would add strength and dignity to the

> bench of last resort. These excellent candidates were placed upon a platform which is calculated to please everybody except the members of the Democracy. It speaks with no uncertain voice in regard to the issues in which the people are most interested this year. The fishery plank leaves nothing to be desired. The resolution committing the party to the policy of high license greatly strengthens the Republican position, and ought to secure us the votes of all common-sense temperance men. The demand for ballot-reform legislation and the prison and canal planks are all commendable. The drastic arraignment of President Cleveland and Governor Hill cannot be answered. The convention has done its whole duty, and the delegates merit the hearty thanks of their constituents. wisely conducted to insure a great victory. If every Republican does what he can, and if no mistakes are made, the State can be redeemed.

WILL GOVERNOR HILL WITHDRAW! The few Democratic newspapers that want to defeat Governor Hill for renomination are trying to make it appear that the whole Republican campaign has been based upon the probability of his renomination. Warner Miller was chosen as the candidate for Governor, because as an earnest advocate of High License he would be strong where Hill would be weakest. It was determined that the High-License issue should be emphasized vindicate American rights. The advantage, because it was precisely upon that point that Hill is most vulnerable. Therefore, they argue that if the Democrats will only refuse to nom-

We certainly owe some thanks to these newspapers for the admission that the Republican on the subject of retaliation would do much to is growing larger rapidly, and it has not been the position held by him since his Administration candidate will be far stronger before the people on the chief State issue than the man who seems most likely to secure the Democratic nomination. But they are all wrong, both in their assumptions and their conclusions. The Re- the part of the Dominion, which will affect prove that we grow nearly two-thirds, and bepublican campaign was not based upon the prospect of Governor Hill's renomination, and frontier. It is not a course to be entered upon, about four-fifths. Those people who are laboring against ad- his defeat in the convention or his withdrawal Those people who are labelined will not after the course of it by a hair's the consequences. It will inevitably lead to a all worsted mills, hosiery, knit-pletely out-generalled Washington when he gave to dedge the great issue most fervent I wish, that Mr. Cleveland is sincere in his reform breadth. Any person having the slightest revision of all existing arrangements for transit goods, carpet, felt goods, and mixed textile up his own sword. declarations will do well to read the statements familiarity with the history of the High-Li-

cause he has happened to be the instrument | lican Administration. through which the bitter and unrelenting hostility of the Democratic party to all such measures has expressed itself.

Bad as his course has been on this question, it is not one whit worse than that of the rest of his party. It is true that he vetoed the services being certainly an "other thing of members of the Legislature who voted against value." It is an outrage on the taxpayers and it. It is true that he vetoed the High-License he would have flouted the sixty-six Democratic members of the Legislature who voted against promptly be taken to make him understand it. Each of these bills received just one Demthat he is the servant of the Nation and not ocratic vote. It was just so with the Bailot-Reform bill. His party was almost solidly against it. Democratic organizations in this Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition in city loudly called on him to veto it. He obeyed. the Canadian Parliament, makes a charge Are any of the Democratic leaders so senseless as to suppose that by inducing Governor Hill to withdraw, or beating him in the convention, they can blind the eyes of the people to the consistent record of the whole party, of which his course was only a part? That record was made up through long months of the life of the Legislature, and there is no escape from it.

we confess to some little degree of sympathy with him, when it is proposed to make him the scapegoat of the whole Democratic party. He fortunate that they did not happen to attract is the servile tool of the rum power. But so attention before he completed his duties in con- is the Democratic party. He is consistently opposed to reform measures. But so is the Democratic party. He is an excellent representative of the traditions and policy of that Charles declared he would do. But Mr. Lau- party. In personal character he may be a shade more unscrupulous than the average member, but in his opinions, his methods, and his associations, he is its fitting leader, and when he said "I am a Democrat" he spece will not aid in the settlement of this unfort- the whole truth. It is an absurd hypocrisy for any Democrat or any Democratic newspaper to talk about disowning him because he is not good enough to represent them; and they will Shrewd political observers have frequently find, if they throw him overboard, that though remarked that the Republican party had an they may have succeeded in making him uncomfortable, they will not have helped the party at all. On the contrary, they will have publicly disgraced him for doing what they did also, and so they will have condemned themselves before the people of the State.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO!

It is sometimes expedient to let an unreasonable President have his own way. The Retaliation Act of 1887 provides efficient means for the protection of American commercial rights, and there is, as Mr. Blaine has shown in his admirable speech, no necessity for interrupting the transit of imported merchandise from Portland, Boston and New-York to Canada. The President is not justified in asking for larger powers until he has exhausted those already conferred upon him; nor is it at all probable that he is in earnest in advocating retaliation, nor that his belated expressions of a determination to protect American citizens in their rights mean anything more than his canting phrases about Civil Service reform. When these and other concessions have been made, the fact remains that the Belmont bill passed by the House in 1887 contained provisions which the President now considers essential. The Senate bill, which was eventually adopted as a substitute for it, was for the immediate purpose a safer and wiser measure. But since the President has recurred to the principles of the other scheme, the Senate may find it expedient to enlarge his powers in the manner suggested. If this be done, he will have no possible excuse for evading his responsibilities hereafter. He has abandoned his diplomatic policy and surrendered to Con-If the Republicans in each House obstruct the amendments to the original measure, they will furnish him with a pretext for inaction. They will naturally hesitate before rejecting his recommendations, especially when he has humbled himself before them.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wheeler in the House and by Mr. Morgan in the Senate contains two sections. One relates to the discrimination against American versels in tolls in the Welland, St. Lawrence and Chambly canals, and provides for retaliation in kind. This subject has been brought up in the House by Republican Representatives on several occasions. Legislation of this kind is urgently needed and will not be opposed by the Senate. The other section authorizes the President to suspend transportation in bond across American territory of merchandise imported from any foreign country. This is the power which the President insists that he must have before he can undertake to protect the rights of American citizens on the Dominion scaboard. The Scaate's objections to the Belmont bill will apply with equal force to this section; but we are foreign raw wool than we now make. inclined to believe that the Republican leaders will be ready to waive their preferences for ment to be grafted upon it. One great argument in favor of this course is that both parties in Congress can be practically united in the rejection of the disgraceful Charaberlain-Bayard Treaty. This will have an excellent effect both in Canada and England.

Grave objections can be raised, of course, to the passage of this Administration bill. The President, having insisted upon the transit clause, would naturally feel compelled to use it if he had recourse to retaliation at all. This would be unnecessary, since the other retaliatory powers are inadequate. Much confusion, mischief and annoyance would be caused by the interruption of the transit trade, and on this account the Senate Committee's exhaustive investigation of the whole subject of commercial relations with Canada ought properly to precede the passage of the measure. These and other reasons may be given for delay in arming the President with the powers for which he is clamoring without cause and without, we suspect, a sincere desire to however, of uniting both parties in the enactment of vigorous legislation so soon after the defeat of the treaty may outweigh, in the judgment of the Senate, every other consideration. The country has been disgraced by pusillanimous and senseless diplomacy. A united front retrieve the National reputation.

One thing, however, must be steadily borne | 18:2. in mind. The transit trade cannot be touched on the coast without counter-legislation on without forethought and careful calculation of trade between the two countries and the ultimate negotiation-not of a Fisherics Conven- true only as to the number eight years ago. tion-but of a comprehensive commercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

and Reform measures generally, merely be- | This, we trust, will be the work of a Repub-

ALLURED AND TEMPTED. The accuracy of that famous interview with Chairman Brics is no longer openly disputed, though the Colonel himself has never perceived the necessity of withdrawing his original disclaimer. A prevalent and satisfactory method of determining the truth or falsity of a theory consists in observing the subsequent course of events. Detectives who suspect an individual of a crime are accustomed to note his movements, associations and demeanor, and if these fit in with their theory they lose no time in arresting their man. Various incidents of the last fortnight tend strongly to confirm the authenticity of the bombshell which Colonel Brice is alleged to have dropped into the Democratic camp. The arrival of Gorman and the imminent approach of Higgins afford valuable testimony, but on the whole it is the President himself who has given the strongest proof.

It will be remembered that Mr. Henry Watterson courled his indignant refutation of the idea that Colonel Brice might have been misrepresented with an emphatic declaration of his own views on the subject. "I believe," he said, "that Mr. Cleveland thinks that if we were to close the National Headquarters to-morrow the canvass would move along just as well and he would be triumphantly elected. Let him tell us where he stands; is he with us in this fight, or is he not?" We feel warranted in asserting, to use the lucid phrase of the day. that the President has caught on at last. He has sent his check for \$10,000-one-fifth of what the people pay him annually to see that the Republic takes no harm-to the Democratic Committee. Like the maiden in the play, that check has a plump and pleasing figure. Ten thousand dollars is a very pretty sum of of the man who has parted with it, though in the hope of getting it back with interest during the next four years, it must be admitted that he could scarcely have afforded a more impressive demonstration of "where he stands." The patriot who loved his country twenty odd years ago only to the extent of \$100, which he never found it convenient to pay in full, and whose heart throbbed just once for the victims of the Charleston earthquake, at \$20 a throb, is no wild reckless spendthrift.

But we haven't far to seek for an explanation of the President's last announcement of "where he stands." Four years ago, in his first and only letter of acceptance, Mr. Cleveland discovered an unexpected depth of feeling in alluding to "the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained." At that time the idea that he could ever actually become the President of the United States doubtless seemed to him so preposterous that the mere suggestion of a second term made his head swim, and he pronounced stern anathema upon the incumbent who should presume to threaten the country with such "a most serious danger." But "the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained," have been too many for him. "Gentlemen," he says, "I am allured and tempted to a degree which, considering the kind of a man I am, is adequately expressed by the tidy sum of \$10,000." There has been good deal of ghoulish glee over the President's disinclination to write a second letter of acceptance, but it ought to cease forthwith. If a check for \$10,000 isn't a good Democratic shouldn't be at all surprised if between now and the 6th day of November Mr. Cleveland should be allured and tempted some more. In that case he will say to the National Committee: "My friends, you have no conception of the allurements of power, and the temptaa matter of detail he prefers the original House tion to retain public place once gained. Draw cheme to the Senate bill which became a law. on me at sight. I will mortgage Red Top if "You are the kind of a Civil Service Reformer we have been looking for, lo, these many years. Go on being allured and tempted at the same rate, and we will run you for a third term." But that is where the Committee will make a mistake, for after November 6, as the President contemplates his check-book, he will be conscious not of allurement and temptation, but remorse-which has been defuly defined to meet just such cases, as "the humiliating sense

> of failure." TRUTH ABOUT WOOL. Many correspondents have asked THE TRIB-UNE for more information about wool, and several have inclosed the following editorial statement by "The New-York World," asking

> if by any possibility it can be true: All the wool used in this country is grown be The quantity imported is insignificant and growing smaller yearly. But we only grow about one-third the wool we can use, and only about one-third the amount The result is that we have to import foreign manufactured woodlen goods, in which there is more

There is not a single statement in this quotation which is not an error. "The World" and their own measure and to allow the amend- other Democratic journals sometimes wonder, or profess to wonder, why THE TRIBUNE does not devote itself to combatting their ignorant all it is worth." misstatements about the tariff. The reason is passage of the new bill immediately after the obvious; we cannot often spare the time and space to correct statements so palpably untrue that their untruth is seen by all readers intelligent enough to understand a newspaper. The brief extract from "The World" in each stration which the President's Message has called and every item is proved false by official documents as follows:

1. "All the wool used in this country is grown here." The Treasury Report of Imports and Exports for the year ending 1888, Treasury Document 1.130, page 61, states that the imports of raw wool for the year just ended were 113,558,753 pounds.

2. "The quantity imported is insignificant." The Special Report of the Bureau of Statistics on Wool, page 16, and the Reports of the Agricultural Bureau Monthly for 1888, show that the production of wool was 265,000,000 pounds during the last year, 285,000,000 pounds in 1886, and larger in 1885 and 1884, so that the imports of raw wool were 30 per cent of the entire consumption this year, and nearly .30 per cent in 1886.

3. "Growing smaller yearly." The wool report just quoted, page 16, shows that the proportion of imports, which is 30 per cent this in 1885, and 18.7 per cent in 1864, so that it has done is to beat a retreat. He has abandoned Let's table the tariff and talk about-fish; as large as it is now in any other year since

4. "We only grow one-third the wool we can use." Official documents already cited American interests all along the Northern fore the reduction of duties in 1883 did grow

5. "Only 1,930 woollen mills" suppresses establishments. Even then the statement is

official report of the Treasury Department on Commerce and Navigation for 1886, pages 688 to 693, shows that the quantity cannot be more than about half the imports of raw wool, and therefore not more than about a sixth of

all wool consumed. When a newspaper manages to pack into eight editorial lines six distinct statements, every one of which is proved false by official documents, and known to be false by every reasonably informed citizen in or out of the wool trade, what reason has that paper to expect serious notice of its statements in any discussion? The truth about the wool business in a nutshell is this: This country increased its production of wool under the tariff of 1867 from about 60,000,000 to over 300,000,000 pounds, that is more rapidly than any other important nation has ever increased in that product. It reduced the proportion of foreign wool used in manufacture from nearly 45 per cent to less than 19 per cent. Then a reduction of duties, made by Democratic

43,000,000 in the imports. CHOSTS.

votes in 1883, caused a decrease of 43.000,000

pounds in the product and an increase of

It is pretty nearly ninety days-almost a quarter of a year-since Cieveland was nominated and no letter of acceptance yet. Of course, Republicans are having a good deal to say about it and growing very facetious and sarcastic, and all that thing; but perhaps they hardly make enough allowance for the large Washington statesman. He may be doing the best he can. The suggestion that Dan Lamont may have writer's cramp appears to be irrelevant, and we shall not consider it at present.

When Mr. Cieveland sits down to write his letter of acceptance he is apt to fall a-thinking and keep it up till bed-time; and so the letter money, and when we consider the proclivities languishes. There are thoughts which will come to him. First and foremost of these is the remembrance of his own playful little remark about the dangers and disagreeable features of a second term. It is one of those ghosts which you can't put down. No innocuous desuctude about this ghost. It looms up like a gas-bill collector. That was an easy thing to say; but a fellow has to scrape his finger up and down the columns of the dictionary a long time to find words that seem to be intended to take him around it. The thoughtless public little knows how many sheets of good white paper the President may have written and torn up in trying to say just the right thing on this one point alone.

Then the ghost of his last winter's Free Trade message comes and stands by his side. tariff reform?" asks Mr. Cleveland, as his knees smite together. "No! Free Trade, and thou knowest it!" says the ghost in hollow accents. It causes a long delay in the letter. Mr. Cleveland knows now that the majority of the American people do not want Free Trade; also that the majority of the American people know that he does: now how can he convince the majority of the American people that they want him? More thought, more time, more wear and tear on the dictionary.

And there come to him also in his hour of distress the ghosts of the widows and orphans whose poor little modest pension bills he vetoed. Widows and orphans cut an indifferent figure at the polls, but they cast a big shade on a man when he is writing a letter of acceptance.

Another unlaid ghost is that of a corrupted and prostituted civil service. It sits down by his side as he starts to write and puts its feet on the table. He remembers that he promised a reformed civil service; that he has given one over which hovers the black genius of Corruption, easting one of the darkest shadows in the history of the country. And sometimes this ghost that letter of acceptance, what is? Moreover, we has its feet upon his writing-paper reads short extracts from a four-page article in a certain morning newspaper. The paper has wide columns, and six of them to a page. It isn't pleasant reading for our Chief Executive; it is ghoulish glee in earnest; it seriously delays the writing.

Then there troop in to him other ghosts: the ghost of returned Confederate flags—quite a ghost, too, when you look at it close; the ghost of cyclopaedic speeches, not so big, but still a fair-sized ghost when looked at from the point of view of the President of an enlightened, intelligent country.

A Sure Cure.—First Crook—I've got a soft snap now, safe, too, right within the law. Did you notice those "How To Get Thin" advertisements in the papers?

Second Crook—By Jinks! Is them yours? What do you send in return for the half-dollar?

First Crook—Country-tooard circulars.—(The Cartoon.) like this; the ghost of the loss of residence in Buffalo, and the inability to vote; the ghost of the estrangement of personal friends; and now the ghost of the retaliation fizzle, a new and active ghost that springs up and sits on the back of his chair and dangles its feet over his shoulder.

None of these are pleasant collaborators. wonder he has been at the work nearly three months. But they are all with him yet; they are regular, permanent ghosts; can we expect a letter of acceptance at all?

"Have prominent Irishmen send congratulations to President Cleveland on his message on the Fishery Treaty and get up a demonstration if pos-These were the instructions given by J. B. Townsend, chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, to his confidential agents. The Irishmen of Ohio did not respond to the appeal, but were as mute as clams in low water. The President's Message fell flat so far as they were concerned. They knew that he was the English candidate and that a little idle bluster over Retaliation did not wipe out his three years of discreditable diplomacy and his free-trade Message. Their good judgment does not alter the fact that the President's political managers have considered the have made vigorous, albeit unsuccessful, efforts, in their own choice language, " to work the racket for

Eighty-five days since you were nominated. Mr. Cleveland, and still no letter of acceptance.

Patrick Egan's admirable letter in reply to Free Trader Hurd is the only significant Irish demonforth, and that is not of the kind which the President's advisers had in mind when they urged him to do something to counteract the growing revolt against a free trade Democracy.

The unfortunate people of Jacksonville confirm our apprehension, and express the belief that Yellow O sad is my fate! every day brings the news Jack has fastened a grip upon their city which That gives me a terrible fit of the blues, only Jack Frost can shake off. They would welcome the prospect of such freezing weather as dismayed them two years ago, but the records of temperature do not afford much reason to hope for a repetition of that experience. Meanwhile, the persistent nature of the outbreak in Fiorida and the suspicious case so near as Philadelphia repeat a warning which New-York must not neglect.

General Sheridan's life of himself is to be one of the principal resources of his widow and his four little children. Let poachers keep off that ground.

The crowning folly of the Democratic silly sec son is the assumption that the Republican Senate | Eut 1 fear not the Mogwumps, the fees that 1 fear has been out-maneeuvred by the President and does | Are the masses who cry, "No free teads this year." year, was 29.1 per cent in 1886, 29.9 per cent | not know which way to turn. What the President opened. The Republican Senate has held its ground resolutely and defeated the Treaty. The President has yielded to the Senate, and with a great flourish of trumpets and much beating of drums has formally grounded arms. This is what our friends the enemy call a brilliant strategical To the rear with free trade, let's talk about fish; movement by which the Republican Sonators have been out-manoeuvred. It would be equally fatuous to remark that Cornwallis at Yorktown com-

The President has gone to Virginia for the rest of the week on a fishing trip. It becomes more 6. "We have to import foreign manufact-ured woollen goods in which there is more for-

eign raw wool than we now make." The fund as the only letter of acceptance his party

PERSONAL.

Mr. De Witt J. Seligman, School Commissioner on this city and Editor of "The Epoch," is spending his summer vacation at Lenox, Mass.

Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, has regained health sufficiently to begin again to perform his public duties.

Mrs. Carlisle is said to enjoy having guests at dinner, and to desire her husband, the Speaker, to bring friends home with him whenever possible. Mrs. Car-

The Duke of Argyll says that cremation is a subject from which he prefers to turn away, but he does think it unscriptural, and admits that the progress of population may make it almost a physical necessity. Mme. Lippmann, daughter of M. Dumas, has made

King Malietoa, who was infamously betrayed and deposed from the Samoan throne last year by the Germans, is now a prisoner at Cameroons, Africa. He writes to a friend: "In the good providence of God I am well, and the young men also who have come ere with me. There are three of them. Alexana was with us in old times at Malua. This country is very hot, the Samoa. Cocoanus are plentifed, and also bread fruits and bananas. Here, however, fever is prevalent, and it does not agree with us. The flowerner is kind to us in the way of food. We have bread, and tea, and rice, and bananas also as our food. Nothing has been said to me as to the time we are to and Alsake, of Apla, and Tall, the son of Pomare, who bread, and tea, and rice, and benamas also as our mean.
Nothing has been said to me as to the time we are to
remain here, or as to when we may return to our own
land in Samoa. The Governor however, has said that
my brother and I are to remain here at Cameroous,
but Alsahe and Tail are soon to return to Samoa.

I keep at a distance from all spirit drinking. We do
not go about at night. When if gets dark we go litto
our house and sit there. We are afraid to go about
this place at night.

Professor John Duncan Quackenbos, of Columbia College, is spending the summer in his cottage at Sunapee Lake, near New-London, N. H. He rewnity delivered a lecture on "Robert Tannahill, the weaver-poet of Palsiey," before an appreciative audience in New-London; and his pen, which is seidom idle, has contributed a bright are do no "The Subath at Sunapea Lakeside," for "Summer Rest," a New-London paper.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The inhabitants of Oakland, Cal., who a few years ago imported large numbers of gum and bucatyptas trees from Australia as fever-destroyers, have come to the conclusion that the roots of these Australasian monsters do more harm under ground than the branches do good above, and have set to work to destroy them. The roots have a playful way of strangling those of other trees within their reach, breaking drain pipes, cracking payements, and loosening foundations in an extremely a arming fashion

When a freight agent tells you your trunk is waxing

General Equianger has had a good deal of trouble filling one seat in the French Chamber of Deputies. yet his paradoxical supporters have just now elected him to three.

'TIS WHISPERED.
'TIS whispered on the mountain high,
'TIS whispered on the shore.'
'TIS whispered where the shortward lie Beside the cottage door.

'Tis whispered when the lowing trains
Have reached the pasture burs,
'Tis whispered in the scented lane,
Dencath the silent stars.

Full often at the garden gafe, Where lover, bill and coo. 'Tis whispered when the hour is la'd And when 'tis early, too. 'Tis whispered on the flowery leas Where wanton zeplays p ay. The simple sentence, "Honry, please, To take your arin away!"

- (Boston Courier Breathes there a girl with soul so dead Who never to herself has said. "Aha! my bang looks daisy," Whose heart has not within her burned, As she her eyes on others turned, And saw that theirs looked crazy?

Works Both Ways. - Customer (to boy in drug stores - Have you anything for the removal of superitums ir?
Bloy-Yes, sir; there's a bottle of our celebrated or Elixit. One dollar, please.
Customer—But that's intended to make the hair

Detroit is proud of its new Museum of Art, a handsome stone building, freeproof, which has just been completed at a cost of \$100,000. The money for the building was raised among the citizens by popular

subscription, and it is a credit to that beautiful and progressive city. The museum will be opened on September 1 with a collection of modern paintings loaned by George I. Seney, of New-York.

At the International Fair in Buffalo, September 4 to 14, "The Buffalo Express" will do a novel bit o advertising by setting up a complete newspaper plant and printing an eight-page newspaper as an exhibit in the Main Building. A new Scott perfecting press

and complete stereotyping arrangements will also be exhibited, and the details of cultorial and mechanical departments given to public view. SLICKNESS NO SIGN. We were out among the milch cows, speaking of the best ones there. When the farmer of my first choice said, with patronizing air:
"She's as plump as any pigeon, and her coat's as soft

But the slickest-looking helfer ain't the one that gives the milk."
Take a lesson from the farmer, with his sturdy common sense, Who, unlike the politician, never sits astride the Watch the smoothest-talking fellow, he may prove the biggest bilk:

Know " the slichest-looking heifer ain't the one that gives the milk."

—(The Wasp.

THAT RETALIATION BID FOR IRISH POTES. CHAIRMAN TOWNSEND'S ORDER TO OHIO DEMO-CRATS.

Have prominent Irishmen send congratulations to President Cleveland on his Message on the Fish-Message a demagogue's bid for Irish votes, and ery Trenty, and get up demonstrations if possible. GROVEES WAIL.

O sad is my fate! what a mess I have made Of Democracy's hopes with my fight for free trade; I've got to do something, and that right away, Or vain is my canvass, I can't win the day. A prospect so awful my soul does unman, Let the postmasters list, look sharply, good Dan't To dodge the great issue most fervent Let's table the tariff and talk about-fish! Chorus (in which all the members of the Democratic

National Committee join): Yes, that is our wish, O, that is our wish, To table the tariff And talk about fish!

The news that my party is losing its grip, Its members by hundreds deserting the ship! It is plain as the check of dear Carland's brass face My free trade convictions will cost me the race; So to dodge the great issue most fervent I wish,-Let's table the tariff and talk about-fish.

Yes, that is our wish, O, that is our wish, To table the tariff And talk about fish !

O sad is my fate! loud the Mugwamps all storm When I venture to pose as a friend of Reform, They charge (and The Tribune has proved, I'm afraid That the cause of Reform I have basely betrayed; So to dodge the great issue most fervent I wish,-Chorus:

Ves that is our wish-O, that is our wish, To table the tariff And talk about fish !

O sad is my fate! O pray grant me my wish, Let's talk about fish, let's talk of the odd, The sait, the nutritious, the most esteemed cod! Don't speak of free trade for the rest of the fight White of fish we hold forth by day and by night Let's table the tariff and talk about-fish.

> Yes, that is our wish, O, that is our wish, To table the tariff And talk about fishs